

PUBLISHED DAILY IN LAPPIN'S BLDG., JANEVILLE, WIS.
BY THOMSON & ROBERTS.
No. 1000 of the DAILY GAZETTE are as follows, case
in advance: THE CITY, 50c; CARRIERS, 50c; MAIL, 10c;
MAIL ONE YEAR, 50c; SIX MONTHS, 80c;
THREE MONTHS, 60c; W. G. ROBERTS, 150.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THE NEWS

The great rebel raid seems to be growing small by degrees and beautifully less. By our dispatches to-day, the enemy appears to be pretty well scattered and manifests some anxiety to get back across the Potomac. When the smoke clears up we will be able to cipher out just how much of all this noise and confusion is to be attributed to the gold speculators, how much to northern copperheads, and how much to the rebels. We predict that the whole fuss ought to be divided into three equal parts between them.

There seems to have been some severe fighting at Fort Stevens, some six miles distant from Washington, at which point the rebels were driven back with loss.

General Franklin turns up again, and Blair's house was not burned as reported.

Railroad communication is opened again between Baltimore and Washington, and the telegraph is at work once more, though mostly occupied by Government business. It looks as if there might be some "bagging" done now, but our former efforts at bagging rebel armies, does not lead us to hope for much in that direction.

We have not much from Grant, but a rumor that Sherman has driven Johnston out of Atlanta.

Gold fell to \$2.65 in New York, and broadsuffis tend strongly downward.

The New York Tribune, after quoting the statement of one of officers of the Alabama, in the London *News*, that Capt. Semmes anxiously asked what the people of England thought of the South, said:

"that slavery there existed but in name;

and that the North and South would never again be united," pertinently says:

"We never heard this matched but once, and then in Capt. Maryatt's tale, where a most inerterate and inimicalable liar was dying, and being warned that the noise he was making was the death-rattle in his throat, said—'No: I have known a man live six weeks making that noise'—and then his voice failed him forever."

All interested will do well to stand advised that, in accordance with the new law, receipts for the payment of any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt due, not being for the satisfaction of any mortgage, or judgment, or decree of any court, and a receipt for the delivery of any property, require the affixure of a two cent revenue stamp.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this sterling company, with Mr. J. S. Chapin as the local agent for this section of country. Mr. Chapin is an old resident of this city and is very favorably known, and will no doubt meet with dexterous success in his new business.

The *Union Convention* which met at Frankfort, Ky., Thursay, nominated Hon. M. M. Benton, of Covington, for Apolitical Judge. Mr. Benton is a radical Union man, is well qualified for the position, is popular, and will be elected.

COASTWISE SLAVE TRADE.—Congress at its recent session abolished the laws protecting, authorizing and regulating the coastwise slave trade. Thus another of the laws recognizing slavery disappears from our statute book.

The Toronto Globe says of the pirate Semmes: "It's a most inglorious task—the burning of more trading ships! The first time he dared enter upon a fair stand up right he was beaten, and his career for a time, at least, ended."

Rev. G. S. Briley, Chaplain of the 22d Wisconsin, arrived in Racine on Saturday last. He left Chattanooga on Tuesday last. He reports the regiment in good condition.

THE 23d REGIMENT.—One of our correspondents in the 23d Regiment, writes us under date of June 25th, from Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The regiment at the time was in good health and spirits.

THE PRESIDENT'S proclamation about Kentucky is generally interpreted to mean that whoever stands in the way of arming negro slaves will have a bad time of it in resisting.

H. CORNEILUS, a full blooded Oneida Indian, a son of Jacob Cornelius, chief of that tribe—graduated at the Appleton University, recently with honors.

THE WHEAT crop of New Jersey promises to be larger this year than was ever known before.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED in the 22d Wisconsin Volunteers.

May 23.—Thomas D. Cavanaugh, D., killed; Andrew Bullis, I., left arm amputated; Amos C. Fellows, C., left knee; Walter Smith, E., killed; Martin McGill, E., both arms; Martin Moran, E., legs (died); Charles F. Barber, E., cheek; Orth Coltrin, K., breast; Leopold Selzer, G., thigh; John C. Jackson, G., thigh; Capt. Brown, B., slight bruise on the arm from a shell; James E. Ross, B., shoulder; Albert Bone, B., hand, slight; Nap. Porie, B., shoulder.

June 16.—Ed. Davis, F., killed; James Read, H., killed; Silas Wright, B., arm; Q. Rollay, C., thumb; ——Bedford, C., finger.

June 17.—Henry Decker, A., hand; E. Tolman, I., killed; G. Quinton, I., shoulder; E. Webb, I., shoulder; S. Olson, I., both legs.

June 18.—E. Cone, C., thigh; E. Galt, F., finger; J. B. Harvey, E., killed.

June 22.—S. R. Rowley, shoulder; J. E. Davidson, E., skull; Peter Orman, A., arm; C. A. Seek, E., left leg; John Pow, C., face; John Conklin, D., killed; N. Gould, G., killed.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

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JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

NUMBER 116.

STATE NEWS.

The Waupaca Spirit records several robberies in that village, which have been traced to a number of young lads. One of the robberies included goods worth \$300. The same paper speaks hopefully of the crops in virtue of late rains, and says: "We shall not have an average yield this year, but sufficient for home consumption, and a small surplus."—The Berlin Spectator states that a movement is on foot to organize a Society of Quakers in that city. Non-combatants are as thick just now as toads after a thunder shower. The merchant who orders the first cargo of "broad brims" will make a fortune.

—The Beaver Dam Argus says an arbitration held in that city last week, between the Horicon Iron and Manufacturing Company, and several individuals from Williamson, Le Roy, Chester, and Burnett of Dodge county, and two from the city of Beloit, Rock county. The arbitration was for damages done to lands that are flooded in consequence of the mill dam at Horicon, owned by said Company. Damages to the amount of about \$34,600 in the several cases, were awarded. Rather a wet arrangement for the Dam Company at Horicon.—

The Stoughton Reporter says the chin chin bugs have begun where the drought left off.—The Racine Advocate calls attention to the alarming jinsects which Lake Michigan is making upon that city. It says a few months more, if unrestrained, it will inflict such a disfiguring wound upon the face of our fair City, as will deface all the cosmetics in christendom to restore.

Jacob Kiebler was drowned recently at Racine.—The flouring mill of P. M. Perkins, of Racine county, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. Loss \$20,000. No insurance.—The Elk Horn Independent says large numbers of sheep are now being sold by the farmers of that county to parties from Iowa and other points, on account of the prospective scarcity of feed the coming winter. Some flocks were sold as low as two dollars per head two weeks ago, but a strong competition on the part of buyers has caused a material rise in the price, and many flocks have been sold this week at an average of \$1 per head, and some even higher.

How a Union Soldier Died.

"Carleton," of the Boston *Journal* describes the death of Edward M. Schneider, 5th Massachusetts regiment, son of Dr. Schneider, the venerable American missionary at Aitabul, Turkey. Young Schneider left Phillips' Academy, Andover, to enlist. He was only 17 years old: On the march from Annapolis, he, though but 17 years old, and unaccustomed to hardship, kept his place in the ranks, not once falling out, from the encampment by the waters of the Chesapeake to the Rapidan. He was slightly wounded on the North Anna, and was sent to Port Royal for transportation to Washington, but, of his own accord, returned to his regiment, joining at Cold Harbor. While preparing for the charge on the enemy's works on the 17th, beyond the Dunn house, he said to the chaplain, "I intend to be the first one to enter their works."

The charge was made. How grandly they moved through the woods! How quickly they swept up to the rebel line of defensive works, like an ocean billow upon a breakwater, rolling over it, engulfing all beyond! The brave young soldier tried to make good his words. With eager feet he led the advance, breaking out from the line and keeping rod or two in advance.

He was almost there—not quite—almost near enough to feel the hot flash of the rebel musketry in his face—near enough to be covered with the sulphurous cloud from the cannon—when he fell shot through the body.

He was carried to the hospital, with six hundred and fifty of his division comrades. He lay all night with his wound, awaiting his turn. There was not a murmur from his lips. The chaplain looked at his wound.

"What do you think of it?" Seeing that it was mortal, he could not articulate a reply; neither could he restrain his tears. He remembered the last injunction of the young soldier's older sister, "I commit him to your care." The young hero interpreted the meaning of the tears, that his wound was mortal. "Do not weep," he said: "It is God's will. I wish you would write to my father and tell him that I have tried to do my duty to my country and to God." He disposed of his effects, giving two dollars to the Christian Commission, twenty dollars to the American Board, and trifles to his friends. Then, in the simplicity of his heart, he said: "I have a good many friends, schoolmates, and companions. They will want to know where I am, and how I am getting on. You can let them know I am gone, and that I die content. And, Chapman, the boys in the regiment, I want you to tell them to stand by the dear old flag! And there is my brother in the navy, write to him and tell him to stand by the flag and cling to the cross of Christ!"

The Surgeon came and examined the wound.—"It is my duty to tell you that you will soon go home," he said. Yes, doctor, I am soon going home. I am not afraid to die. I don't know how the val'ry will be when I get to it, but it is all bright now." Then gathering up his waning strength, he repeated the verses often sung by the soldiers, who amid all the whirl and excitement of the camp and the battlefield, never forgot those whom they have left behind them—mother, sister, brother, Camby, clearly, distinctly, he repeated these lines, the chorus of the song:

"Soon with Angel I'll be marching,
With you, my love, my joy;
I have for my card, now!"

The night wore away. Death came on apace. He suffered intense pain, but not a murmur escaped from his lips. Sabbath morning came, and with the coming of light he passed away.

Col. Utley reached home on Saturday evening last, having resigned the command of the 22d regiment in consequence of his physical inability to lead them longer on the hard road they are now traveling.

Cong. and Sloan voted in favor of repealing the \$300 commutation clause in the conscription act, and Eldridge and Wheeler against it. McIndoe and Brown absent or strongly encouraged.

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THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

W. W. FIELD. H. L. BLOOD.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st—GEO. C. NORTHRUP.
2nd—JONATHAN BOWMAN.
3rd—ALLEN WORDEN.
4th—HARVEY J. TURNER.
5th—W. J. BELITZ.
6th—A. S. McDILL.

Gen. Smith's "Petersburg Express."

By the way, General Smith is running what he calls the Petersburg express, which runs every fifteen minutes, day and night, one way—into the city; and the messages do not fail to report. It is not a two-horse hotel, but a thirty-pound rifle shell from the battery on Spring Hill, near the Friend House. The city is in full view from that point. The swift messenger, "whistling for want of thought," cleaves the air and crushes in the town. There it goes as I wrote the word "crash," at this hour of precisely 10:20 in the night. Listen! Ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty seconds, nearly, I hear the deep and hollow rumble of the explosion among the brick walls and in the streets. I ride up to General Smith's quarters this evening. It is not far from the battery—a little on its flank toward the town. The bolts flew past us every seven and a half minutes. The "express" has been doing double duty this evening. The rebels have been pounding our lines a good deal to-day, and therefore the increased fire. It was really quite interesting to sit there beneath the refreshing shade of the trees and hear the bolts go by, knowing that they were powers used to punish treason and crush rebellion. But it was not quite so agreeable to see the flashes of the rebel long-range guns across the Appomattox, and hear the singing in the air—coming nearer, louder. Where will it strike? Will it go by? Will it fall short? or will it take me? You would like to shrink to the smallness of a mustard seed. All! it fell short. You feel easier and unconcerned now. You would just as lief then keep it up all night as not. You feel well minute; but the old feverish, nervous, restless, apprehensive feeling comes back, so long as you remain in range. General Smith remarked that he was paying the rebels back for what Stuart did at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, one year ago to-day. It was the week of Gettysburg. Smith was at Carlisle with a small force. Stuart with his ten thousand cavalry, appeared before the town. He first sent two shells into it; then sent in a flag of truce demanding its immediate surrender. If not surrendered he would give fifteen minutes for the women and children to leave. He refused to surrender, and told the women and children to take to the cellars. Stuart commenced his shelling when the fifteen minutes expired and kept it up all day, but did not take the town. Now Petersburg has its turn. Sooner or later all things are made even. The wheel turns truly and surely. A gentleman has just informed me that when the summons came for the surrender, some of the rich men went to General Smith and begged him to give it up almost with tears in their eyes. His headquarters were with a lady. When he said "No I will not surrender the town," the lady patted him on the back and said, "Bully for you, General! I give it as was told me. Perhaps it is romance, as was noted.—Correspondence, Boston Journal.

Incidents in Sherman's Army.

THE SCRATCHING PROCESS.

To one who has mixed much with the army the scene presented during periods of inactivity is very interesting. This is the sixty-first day of the campaign, and the cutting down of regimental transportation has rendered it necessary for the boys to take with them but one suit of clothes—those on their bodies. Long marches and sleeping on the ground, where the "Confederates" have left their graybacks, as a matter of course, are sure to beget a crop of the troublesome vermin, and the consequence is that few escape the rebel's tried friend, the grayback. The boys take the annoyance quite philosophically, and, when an opportunity offers, repair to a creek, strip, and after removing all that can be found, wash their linens, hang it on a bush, and wait until it dries. Hundreds can be seen, at all hours, lining the streams, going through the scratching process. Besides graybacks, the country is alive with woodticks, jiggers, lizards and scorpions.

GEN. JEFF. DAVIS' SAPPING.

Of the rebel works is progressing rapidly. His workmen are now so near the enemy that in the absence of being able to fight with guns, the men crouch low in their respective works and hurl clubs at each other. All manner of missiles are used. Night before last a factious rebel called to our boys, "Say, Yanks, here is a Confederate note of a new issue." Immediately after, a pan-cake dropped among our men, who appreciated the joke of Johny. Col. Dan McCook's brigade is now commanded by Col. Dillworth, 85th Illinois, who already has made himself very popular with the command. For three days he has spent most of his time in our trenches, with his men, with a shovel in his hand throwing up dirt and personally superintending the sapping operations.—Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, 2d.

Iowa.—The following is the ticket nominated by the Iowa Republican State Convention:

Hon. C. C. Cole, of Des Moines, for Supreme Judge.

James Wright, of Delaware county, for Secretary of State.

John A. Elliott, of Mitchell county, for Auditor of State.

William H. Holmes, of Jones county, for Treasurer.

Joshua A. Harvey, of Tremont county, for Register of the State Land Office.

Isaac L. Allen, of Tama county, for Attorney General.

C. Ben. Darwin, of Burlington, and Major Wm. T. Thompson, of Lynn, for Electors at Large.

The nomination of District Electors was left to the Congressional Convention.

There was no contest except for Auditor and Attorney General.

Mr. FESSENDER's first day's work in the Treasury is humorously described as the signing of a great patch of answers to letters he had never read from people he had never heard of. Nothing else was done, and nothing except to study the working of the huge machine is expected for some little time.

They are having a great Soldier's Sanitary Fair at Wheeling, West Virginia. At last accounts the receipts had reached \$30,000.

GEN. SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The Retreat of Johnston—News from Atlanta—Metal Works—Strength of the Defenses, &c.

[From the Nashville Times of the 20th.]

We have had a conversation with a very intelligent gentleman who left Gen. Sherman's army last Tuesday. He stated that our soldiers were in fine health, buoyant, resolute, and confident, and eager to reach the retreating foe. Johnston's army was still falling back, the bulk of it being then at Atlanta, and the cavalry six miles this side of that place. It was the general opinion that it would be wholly impossible for Johnston to make a successful stand there or at any other point, as our numbers were sufficient to flank him wherever he might go.

A large portion of the country through which we are passing is deserted by its inhabitants. In Cassville scarcely a family is left. The people have been seized with a panic in some neighborhoods, and fled further south to escape the unexpected fury of the invading army. The slaves have mostly been run off south, except a few aged and decrepit ones, who have been left to starve by their owners, after toiling for half a century without pay. There are consequently many slaves now coming into Gen. Sherman's lines. On last Tuesday, about noon, a wagon train, returning from Kingston, with a small guard, was attacked by a body of rebel cavalry, and forty wagons were captured. In a short time the guard was reinforced and fifteen wagons were retaken, the rest having been destroyed. Several of our soldiers were killed or captured. A gentleman who has been perfectly familiar with Atlanta and all the adjacent territory for many years informed us on Saturday that there were no earthworks at Atlanta, unless they have been made within the past month. There are a few batteries, and a line of rifle pits. Deserters who came in yesterday confirm this statement. Chatfield also heights, which are eight miles this side of Atlanta, have been well fortified near the point where the railroad crosses the river. These fortifications will be of no avail, however, as they can easily be flanked. The abandonment of Dalton cast a deep gloom over many rebels who had before been confident of success. It was expected that Johnston would make a stubborn and triumphant resistance there, if at any place. Major More, of Johnston's staff, said a few weeks ago, "If we can't hold Dalton, we may as well give up, for we can't hold any place." Our informants estimate Johnston's forces variously, some putting it at 40,000, and some as high as 60,000, but probably no one would err much who should estimate his veterans at some 35,000 strong. He may have gathered up as he has been falling back, 20,000 or 25,000 conscripts and green troops, who will do little else beside consuming his provisions.

The present conscription is sweeping, hardly any person escaping its grasp. Severe punishment is inflicted upon quartermasters and other officers who shelter persons liable to conscription, and persons who received legal exemption six weeks ago, are now snatched up and put in the ranks. Men with one hand, one arm, one leg, or otherwise maimed, are conscripted and put on duty in hospitals, so as to allow able-bodied attendants to go into the ranks. Great indignation exists at Atlanta and the country around about, at this cruel oppression, and many of the people wish to see Johnston defeated so that they may be rescued from an oppression so remorseless and horrible. Our informant said that he had heard more treason spoken in Nashville since his arrival, within the space of a few days, than he had heard in Atlanta in as many months. The country people refuse to take confederate money for provisions, and prices are exorbitantly high. Bacon sells at \$4 per pound, wholesale, and \$6 retail; meat \$15 per bushel. A lot of 3,000 bushels was sold recently to a party of men from northwestern Georgia, some of whom lived one hundred miles distant. Some idea of the destruction of the country may be formed from this. Sugar is from \$6 to \$10 per pound. The usual price for gold is twenty-seven to one. Coal sells at \$6 per bushel. The region which Gen. Sherman is now approaching is the great manufacturing region of rebellion. Years before the rebellion a large amount of northern capital was invested in iron furnaces and cotton factories and it has been a windfall to the rebels. The Atlanta rolling mill is said to be the largest in the south. Last summer it was sold to Frazar & Co., the notorious blockade runner, who amassed a vast fortune in Charleston, for six hundred thousand dollars. The capture of these works will be disastrous to rebellion, for it will be impossible to replace the machinery at other points. Georgia has been of the first importance to the rebellion on account of her vast manufacturing facilities. The navy yard at Columbus, on the Chattahoochee, is the largest in the south, and coarse cotton goods are also manufactured there. We must seize Georgia and hold it with an iron grasp, yes, every foot of it, even if it takes a draft of three hundred thousand more! to do it. Georgia and Tennessee are the muscles and sinews of the slaveholders' conspiracy, and the head of treason must be crushed with its own club.

A War Whoop from Tammany.

The Tammany branch of the New York City Democracy, represents what is styled the war feature; while Mozart, which is engrossed by Wood, represents the peace division of the now inharmonious party. On the 4th of July the Tammany Society had a celebration, at the close of which the following patriotic address, moved by General Hirsh, Wallbridge, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That whoever, under any circumstances, and under any pretext, advocates the separation of the United States and the consequent overthrow of the American Union, is a traitor to constitutional liberty, and deserves a traitor's doom.

Resolved, That any intervention whatever by any foreign power in our domestic strife should be followed by an immediate and instant declaration of war, leaving the issue to God, and the strength and power of a free people in the vindication of their just rights.

Resolved, That the American Democracy has learned with satisfaction and pride of the heroic efforts now making in Great Britain for a still further recognition of the rights of the industrious and laboring masses in that kingdom; we, therefore, send to them our earnest congratulations, and wish them a hearty success.

Resolved, That the Navy Department having, up to this time, failed to capture those rebel traitors, the Florida and Alabama proposals for their destruction should be issued by the Government to private enterprise, clothing those who are willing to engage in the perilous enterprise with the authority of the Government, that when they meet the rebel pirates, and fierce and deadly encounter occurs, they shall have the protection of the Government.

Tammany is on the war path.

Earnings.—The Erie Railway earned for the first five months of 1863 the sum of \$4,433,931. For the corresponding five months of 1861, \$5,125,269. Increase \$69,338.

They are having a great Soldier's Sanitary Fair at Wheeling, West Virginia. At last accounts the receipts had reached \$30,000.

WESTERN WOOL.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

A correspondent who is an operator in wool, writing from Waukesha Co., Wisconsin, complains of the ill condition of much of the staple which is offered from first hands in that region, and undertakes to give the farmers of the north-west some wholesome advice upon this. We have no space for his communication in our columns though we perfectly agree with him in regard to the fact that much of the prejudice existing among consumers against wool from these newly-settled states and the comparatively low price which it commands in the eastern markets, are due to the imperfect cleansing of the article, and the generally bad condition in which it is found when opened at the point of consumption.

We do not attribute this fault, however, as he does, wholly to the inordinate and dishonest cupidity of the grower, in endeavoring to amass quantity at the expense of quality and to deceive the buyer by selling him dirt and grease instead of pure wool fibre, at the rate of sixty-five or seventy cents per pound. We think it is rather the result of those loose and careless habits which are the natural growth of that primitive mode of life which obtains among the frontier settlements, where cleanliness is not always considered as one of the cardinal virtues, and those who know little of the details of manufacture have no idea what a special virtue it is as applied to the handling and preparation of wool.

It is one of the peccadilloes of a crude and rudimentary state of society, especially that of the agricultural type, where the time is the most valuable consideration, and utility the only thing aimed at, that members naturally associate the fitness of the soil (vulgarily called dirt) with their ideas of health and economy; it is strictly compatible with every domestic arrangement except, perhaps, the preparation of the actual food, which is to be swallowed by the lord of the soil himself; especially us to manure, is it not the publum which nourishes the farmers' crops? And who among our Wisconsin rural friends would suspect that the eastern wool manufacturer would object to having a little rich manure mingled with his staple, which might, perhaps, in some mysterious way analogous to the growth of vegetable organism, facilitate its proper transformation into cloth?

Moreover, the wool clipping occurs at a very busy season for farmers, when the growing crops of corn and vegetables need the unremitting attention of the hoe and cultivator to keep down the weeds and develop the rival growth. Hence it is not strange, perhaps, that in agricultural communities, where wool growing is more an incident to other branches of husbandry, which are the farmers' more immediate dependence, that the former should be hurried over and slighted in some of its most important details trusting to luck for a profitable sale of its product.

This, we believe has been invariably the first experience of every border state; and the vices of the custom have us invariably been reformed whenever society has become more settled and industry more thoroughly organized and reduced to a system. Michigan has already passed through this same unwashed phase of heavy, gross decees and ornamental tag-locks, which at present afflicts Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, though the product of Michigan now begins to rival in lightness and purity that of the older state of Ohio. The same may be said of California, Vermonia Balsam, Elecampane, Comfrey, Burdock, and other invaluable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is remarkable for Croup. Full descriptive recommendations and directions accompany Gold by all the principal Druggists.

The Rev. J. J. Porri writes—"that I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe pulmonary complaints, and have recommended them, as expectorant, antidyspeptic and invigorating, lowering the excess of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing result in all cases of Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, or Putrid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colic, Nervous Irritability, &c.

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THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.
ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. H. L. BLOOD.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st—**GEO. C. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JOHNATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WORDEN.**
4th—**HARVEY J. TURNER.**
5th—**W. J. BELITZ.**
6th—**A. S. McDILL.**

Gen. Smith's "Petersburg Express."

By the way, General Smith is running what he calls the Petersburg express which runs every fifteen minutes, day and night, one way—into the city; and the messages do not fail to report. It is not a two-horse hourly, but a thirty-pound maled shell from the battery on Spring Hill, near the Friend House. The city is in full view from that point. The swift messenger "whistling for want of thought," cleaves the air and crashes in the town. There it goes as I wrote the word "crash," at this hour of precisely 10:20 in the night. Listen! Ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty seconds, nearly, I hear the deep and hollow rumble of the explosion among the brick walls and in the streets. I rode up to General Smith's quarters this evening. It is not far from the battery—a little on its flank toward the town. The bolts flew past us every seven and a half minutes. The "express" has been doing double duty this evening. The rebels have been pounding our line a good deal to-day, and therefore the increased fire. It was really quite interesting to sit there beneath the refreshing shade of the trees and hear the bolts go by, knowing that they were powers used to punish treason and crush rebellion. But it was not quite so agreeable to see the flashes of the rebel long-range guns across the Appomattox, and hear the singing in the air, coming nearer, louder. "Where will it strike? Will it go by? Will it fall short? or will it take me? You would like to shrink to the smallness of a mustard seed. Ah! it fell short. You feel easier and unconcerned now. You would just lie there and keep it up all night as not. You feel well a minute; but the old feverish, nervous, restless, apprehensively feeling comes back, so long as you remain in range. General Smith remarked that he was paying the rebels back for what Stuart did at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, one year ago to day. It was the week of Gettysburg. Smith was at Carlisle with a small force. Stuart with his ten thousand cavalry, appeared before the town. He first sent two shells into it; then sent in a flag of truce demanding its immediate surrender. If not surrendered he would give fifteen minutes for the women and children to leave. He refused to surrender, and told the women and children to take to the cellars. Stuart commenced his shelling when the fifteen minutes expired and kept it up all day, but did not take the town. Now Petersburg has its turn. Sooner or later all things are made even. The wheel turns truly and surely. A gentleman has just informed me that when the summons came for the surrenders, some of the rich men went to General Smith and begged him to give it up almost with tears in their eyes. His headquarters were with a lady. When he said "No I will not surrender the town," the lady patted him on the back and said, "Bully for you, General. I give it as it was told me. Perhaps it is romance, perhaps not.—Correspondence Boston Journal.

Incidents in Sherman's Army.

THE SCRATCHING PROCESS.

To one who has mixed much with the army the scene presented during periods of inactivity is very interesting. This is the sixty-first day of the campaign, and the cutting down of regimental transportation has rendered it necessary for the boys to take with them but one suit of clothes—those on their bodies. Long marches and sleeping on the ground, where the "Confederates" have left their graybacks, as a matter of course, are sure to beget a crop of the troublesome vermin, and the consequence is that few escape the rebels' tried friend, the grayback. The boys take the annoyance quite philosophically, and, when an opportunity offers, repair to a creek, strip, and after removing all that can be found, wash their linens, hang it on a bush, and wait until it dries. Hundreds can be seen, at all hours, lining the streams, going through the scratching process. Bad as graybacks, the country is alive with woodticks, jiggers, lizards and scorpions.

GEN. JEFF. DAVIS' SAPPING.

Of the rebel works is progressing rapidly. His workmen are now so near the enemy that in the absence of being able to fight with guns, the men crouch low in their respective works and hurl rocks at each other. All manner of missiles are used. Night before last a fierce rebel called to our boys, "Say, Yanks, here is a Confederate note of a new issue." Immediately after, a pan-cake dropped among our men, who appreciated the joke of Harry. Col. Dan McCook's brigade is now commanded by Col. Dillworth, 85th Illinois, who already has made himself very popular with the command. For three days he has spent most of his time in our trenches, with his men, with a shovel in his hand throwing up dirt and personally superintending the sapping operations.—Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, 2d.

Iowa.—The following is the ticket nominated by the Iowa Republican State Convention:

Hon. G. C. Cole, of Des Moines, for Supreme Judge.

James Wright, of Delaware county, for Secretary of State.

John A. Elliott, of Mitchell county, for Auditor of State.

William H. Holmes, of Jones county, for Treasurer.

Joshua A. Harvey, of Fremont county, for Register of the State Land Office.

Isaac L. Allen, of Tama county, for Attorney General.

C. Ben Durwin, of Burlington, and Major Wm. T. Thompson, of Lyon, for Electors at Large.

The nomination of District Electors was left to the Congressional Convention.

There was no contest except for Auditor and Attorney General.

Mr. FESSENDEN's first day's work in the Treasury is humorously described as the signing of a great patch of answers to letters he had never read from people he had never heard of. Nothing else was done, and nothing except to study the working of the huge machine is expected for some little time.

They are having a great Soldier's Sanitary Fair at Wheeling, West Virginia. At last accounts the receipts had reached \$423,941. For the corresponding five months of 1863, \$5,125,269. Increase \$365,338.

Earnings.—The Erie Railway earned for the first five months of 1863 the sum of \$4,423,941. For the corresponding five months of 1864, \$5,125,269. Increase \$365,338.

The Democratic Convention on Nebraska have elected George F. G. Lincoln, of Chicago, as their candidate for the "Petersburg Express." It is a "red" pounder Parrot, and is said to be "a good gun."

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THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1854.

SUMMER TRADE NOW OPENED

AT THE

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

A NEW ORDER OF TRADE

MERCHANDISE

Cheaper in Janesville

THAN IN NEW YORK,

All kinds of merchandise has advanced from 25 to

per cent.

In the Eastern Markets

In the past two weeks, and still advancing every day.

In addition to our immense stock bought early in

March, we have been receiving in the past month

75,000 bushels.

WM. MACLOON.

MY HEALTH HAVING FAILED

so that I am unable to attend to business, I

now offer my stock and fixtures in the confectionery

business at a bargain. For particular inquiry on

the premises, next door to F. S. Burrow's Hardware Store

S. W. SPENCER.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Nice

Cottage House, nearly new and pleasantly lo-

cated, 152 Main Street.

ALEX. GRAHAM.

FARMERS FOR SALE—I offer for

sale five good cultivated farms, one in Rock

county and four in Dane. Sale terms will be on

reasonable terms. For further information apply to

WILLIAM SMITH, Agent,

Stoughton, Dane Co., Wis.

442m-172m.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A small

FARM 2½ miles east of the city. For partic-

ulars inquire of the hardware store formerly occupied

by H. L. Smith.

FOR SALE—Two Second Hand

STEAM BOILERS, one of them a small portable

boiler, the other a good sized 24 line capacity boiler.

These may be obtained at a very reasonable

dwarf.

D A Y BOARDERS—A few Day

Boarders can be accommodated at the house

formerly occupied by W. W. Holden, corner of Pleasant

and Franklin streets.

FOR SALE BY McKEY & BRO.—

Twenty Cents of WOOD, cut and split ready for

the stove. Will be sold in small quantity.

McKEY & BRO.

Janesville, April 25, 1854.

BOARD.—A Gentleman and Lady

and a few single persons can be accommodated

with board and lodging by applying at the house

formerly occupied by W. W. Holden, corner of Pleasant

and Franklin streets.

April 23, 1854.

3 840 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE, lying in the towns of

Center, Magnolia, Spring Valley, and Plymouth,

and Plymouth, in Rock County, Wisconsin. For terms of sale apply

to J. J. Pease, Janesville, Wis.

72m-172m.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Now offer for sale at a great

bargain a splendid Farm, situated 1½ miles west of the

Business Center, and containing 100 acres of choice land.

The buildings are nearly new and in good condition; a good well of

water, two large cisterns, fruit and ornamental trees,

strawberry, &c. Terms made easy. I will exchange

the grandest in the U. S. for half cultivation excepting

a small grove about the house.

For particular inquiry of the subscriber at

the new wagon factory, or of M. P. Cogswell, Jr., Be-

dell, 23m-172m.

F. A. WHEELER.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The

desirable residence owned and lately occupied

by J. D. Smith, situated in the Fourth Ward of the city,

near the place of J. H. Mathews, Esq.

The house contains eleven rooms, bedchamber and pantry, good cellar and basement, with a large splendid water-

and gas pipe system, central heating, and granite

granite steps.

The grandest in the U. S. will be half cultivation

excepting a small grove about the house.

For particular apply to E. L. Dimock, Lappin's

Block, 122m-172m.

J. H. COLE, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS EASY!

A part of the purchase money may remain on mort-

gage.

S. A. HUBSON.

Janesville, April 25, 1854.

140m-172m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL-

ROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

New York, New England,

And the Canada.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1854, trains leave

the Great Central Union Depot, four of Lake street, as

follows:—1. 12m-172m, suspended bridge 10a.m.

2. 20m-172m, suspended bridge 11a.m.

3. 25m-172m, suspended bridge 12a.m.

4. 30m-172m, suspended bridge 1p.m.

5. 35m-172m, suspended bridge 2p.m.

6. 40m-172m, suspended bridge 3p.m.

7. 45m-172m, suspended bridge 4p.m.

8. 50m-172m, suspended bridge 5p.m.

9. 55m-172m, suspended bridge 6p.m.

10. 60m-172m, suspended bridge 7p.m.

11. 65m-172m, suspended bridge 8p.m.

12. 70m-172m, suspended bridge 9p.m.

13. 75m-172m, suspended bridge 10p.m.

14. 80m-172m, suspended bridge 11p.m.

15. 85m-172m, suspended bridge 12m.

16. 90m-172m, suspended bridge 1a.m.

17. 95m-172m, suspended bridge 2a.m.

18. 100m-172m, suspended bridge 3a.m.

19. 105m-172m, suspended bridge 4a.m.

20. 110m-172m, suspended bridge 5a.m.

21. 115m-172m, suspended bridge 6a.m.

22. 120m-172m, suspended bridge 7a.m.

23. 125m-172m, suspended bridge 8a.m.

24. 130m-172m, suspended bridge 9a.m.

25. 135m-172m, suspended bridge 10a.m.

26. 140m-172m, suspended bridge 11a.m.

27. 145m-172m, suspended bridge 12a.m.

28. 150m-172m, suspended bridge 1p.m.

29. 155m-172m, suspended bridge 2p.m.

30. 160m-172m, suspended bridge 3p.m.

31. 165m-172m, suspended bridge 4p.m.

32. 170m-172m, suspended bridge 5p.m.

33. 175m-172m, suspended bridge 6p.m.

34. 180m-172m, suspended bridge 7p.m.

35. 185m-172m, suspended bridge 8p.m.

36. 190m-172m, suspended bridge 9p.m.

37. 195m-172m, suspended bridge 10p.m.

38. 200m-172m, suspended bridge 11p.m.

39. 205m-172m, suspended bridge 12m.

40. 210m-172m, suspended bridge 1a.m.

41. 215m-172m, suspended bridge 2a.m.

42. 220m-172m, suspended bridge 3a.m.

43. 225m-172m, suspended bridge 4a.m.

44. 230m-172m, suspended bridge 5a.m.

45. 235m-172m, suspended bridge 6a.m.

46. 240m-172m, suspended bridge 7a.m.

47. 245m-172m, suspended bridge 8a.m.

48. 250m-172m, suspended bridge 9a.m.

49. 255m-172m, suspended bridge 10a.m.

50. 260m-172m, suspended bridge 11a.m.

51. 265m-172m, suspended bridge 12a.m.

52. 270m-172m, suspended bridge 1p.m.

53. 275m-172m, suspended bridge 2p.m.

54. 280m-172m, suspended bridge 3p.m.

55. 285m-172m, suspended bridge 4p.m.

56. 290m-172m, suspended bridge 5p.m.

57. 295m-172m, suspended bridge 6p.m.

58. 300m-172m, suspended bridge 7p.m.

59. 305m-172m, suspended bridge 8p.m.

60. 310m-172m, suspended bridge 9p.m.

61. 315m-172m, suspended bridge 10p.m.

62. 320m-172m, suspended bridge 11p.m.

63. 325m-172m, suspended bridge 12m.

64. 330m-172m, suspended bridge 1a.m.

65. 335m-172m, suspended bridge 2a.m.

66. 340m-172m, suspended bridge 3a.m.

67. 345m-172m, suspended bridge 4a.m.

68. 350m-172m, suspended bridge 5a.m.

69. 355m-172m, suspended bridge 6a.m.

70. 360m-172m, suspended bridge 7a.m.

71. 365m-172m, suspended bridge 8a.m.

72. 370m-172m, suspended bridge 9a.m.

73. 375m-172m, suspended bridge 10a.m.

74. 380m-172m, suspended bridge 11a.m.

75. 385m-172m, suspended bridge 12a.m.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

THE OSHKOSH Northwestern, among the Omro items, states that a good share of the best citizens have "gone to the war" for 100 days or longer. One man and two fires are recorded, and the following item is given:

"Two weeks ago, many regretted the loss of Mr. Charlesworth, who died suddenly while listening to a lecture from a spiritualist. Since then we have had no small excitement arising from the fact that Dr. N. Wood, who hitherto has been looked upon as a leading spiritualist and a powerful medium, has given two powerful lectures denouncing the whole thing as a humbug, and going through the various performances of the dark circle, in the light, very much to the satisfaction of the enemies of spiritualism and the anger of its adherents, some of whom have gone so far as to commit an assault on the exponent, for which they have had to give an account before the officers of law in your city."

Wants, Sales, Gents, &c.

ESTRAY—Came into my premises on or about the 3d of July, a resiling HIRER, painted red and white, which the owner can have by paying charges and taking her away. 759½dawft. WM. MACLOON.

MY BUSINESS HAVING FAILED so that I am unable to attend to business, I now offer my stock and fixtures in the confectionery business at a bargain. For particulars inquire of the premises, next door to S. E. Harvey's, Main Street, 73½dawft. N. W. SWENSON.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Nice Cottage House, nearly new and pleasantly located. my2dawft. ALEXEN. GRAHAM.

F FARMS FOR SALE—I offer for sale five good cultivated farms, one to Rock county and four in Dane. Each farm will be sold on reasonable terms. For further information apply to the W. L. GRAHAM, Agent, Stoughton, Dane Co., Wis.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A small farm, 2½ miles east of the city. For particulars inquire at the hardware store formerly occupied by H. L. Smith. 33dawft.

FOR SALE—Two Second Hand STEAM BOILERS, one of them a small portable boiler, the other a good sized 33 in. locomotive boiler. These are to be obtained at a bargain. Inquire at this office.

DAY BOARDERS—A few Day Boarders can be accommodated at the house formerly occupied by W. W. Holden, corner of Pleasant and Franklin streets. 45dawft.

FOR SALE BY MCNEY & BRO.—Twenty Cords of WOOD, cut and split ready for the stove. Will be sold in small quantities. MCNEY & BRO. 945½dawft.

BOARD—A Gentleman and Lady and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodgings by applying at the house formerly occupied by W. W. Holden, corner of Pleasant and Franklin streets. April 23d, 1864. 4dawft.

3 840 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE FOR SALE, lying in the towns of Center, Magnolia, Spring Valley, and Plymouth, in Rock county, Wisconsin. No terms of sale apply to J. J. R. Pease, Janesville, Wis. 72dawft.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—I now offer for sale at a great bargain a splendid PALM situated 1½ miles west of the City of Janesville, just outside the city limits. Said farm contains 40 acres of choice land. The house contains a large parlor, besides closets and pantries, good cellar and basement, with a way of separating the house from the kitchen, and a large granary. The grounds contain 1926 acres, all in cultivation excepting a small grove about the house. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the new wagon factory, or of M. P. Cogswell, Jr., B. D. COLE, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The dwelling residence, house and family occupied by J. C. Bennett, in the Fourth Ward of this city, near the plan of L. Mittenow, Esq. The house contains eleven rooms, besides closets and pantries, good cellar and basement, with a way of separating the house from the kitchen, and a large granary. The grounds contain 1926 acres, all in cultivation excepting a small grove about the house. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the new wagon factory, or of M. P. Cogswell, Jr., B. D. COLE, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—I now offer for sale the following real estate in the city of Janesville:

A house and lot No. 1, and a lot No. 11, in the block 11, in Palmer & Smith's Addition to Janesville. The house is of brick and a desirable situation.

The house and lots situated on Main street, adjoining the plan of L. Mittenow, Esq. The house contains eleven rooms, besides closets and pantries, good cellar and basement, with a way of separating the house from the kitchen, and a large granary.

The house and lots in Rockport Addition to Janesville. A barn, well and two good outhouses on the premises. A house and lot No. 103 in Mittenow's Addition to Janesville.

TERMS EASY! A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. S. A. HUNSON. Janesville, April 26, 1864. 440½dawft.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD—GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE New York, New England, and the Canada.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, at 6th and Main street, at 6:30 a.m., Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 4:30 p.m.; Toronto 4:30 a.m.; Niagara Falls 4:35 a.m.; Buffalo 4:30 a.m.; Albany 4:30 p.m.; New York 5:30 p.m.; in 1½ hours. Saturdays excepted. Arrives, Detroit 4:30 p.m.; Toronto 4:30 a.m.; Niagara Falls 4:35 a.m.; Buffalo 4:30 p.m.; Albany 4:30 p.m.; New York 5:30 p.m.; in 1½ hours. Sundays and Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 10:30 a.m.; Toronto 9:30 p.m.; Niagara Falls 10:30 a.m.; Albany 9:30 p.m.; New York 10:30 p.m.; in 1½ hours. Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Arrives, Chicago, via Michigan Central Railroad, 10:30 a.m. p.m. express.

The 10:30 a.m. train leaving Chicago runs through to Milwaukee without change of car or baggage.

Railroad's Patent Ventilating and Heating Apparatus on all cars of this Company.

An Elegant Smoker's Cut, with Electro tables, has been added to the Patent Ventilating and Heating Apparatus on all cars of this Company.

Patent Smoker's Cut, on all cars of this Company.

Baggage Checked Through.

Through Tickets for sale at all the principal railroad offices in the west and central cities, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, Genl. Sup't.

H. C. WENTWORTH, Genl. Wdg. Pass. Agt., Chicago.

CONGRESS WATER—Fresh from Saratoga Springs, at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

YOUTH'S History of the Rebellion, for sale at SUTHERLAND'S.

HANDY BOOK FOR U. S. SOLDIERS, for sale at SUTHERLAND'S.

TO RENT—A Good Convenient Home. Apply to MCNEY & BRO.

19 BEAUTIFUL YEARS! A new supply of this beautiful and valuable book, just received at SUTHERLAND'S.

PERFUMED AND INITIAL STATIONERY for the ladies, just received at 42dawft. SUTHERLAND'S.

WALLETS!—A general assortment, to which the attention of the community is invited, at the corner store, LEAVITT & DRAHORN.

HIGHEST PRICES Paid in CASH for old iron at the Rock River Iron Works.

MACHINE OIL of the very best quality, can be had at the Golden Rule, 42dawft. C. R. POWELL.

TO ARTISTS—Just received, a large full literary Lepidopter, another large invoice of 1000 pieces of Gold Paper.

JUST RECEIVED.—At the Janesville Literary Lepidopter, another large invoice of 1000 pieces of Gold Paper.

JOHN MITCHELL, Mayor.

Attest: O. H. WILSON, City Clerk. 765½dawft.

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